Nippon Times

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Special Diet Session Set For December 1

Government to Make Request To Throne; to Present Bill For Election Law Reform

The Government has decided to request the Throne to call an extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet on December 1, in view of the progress of the preparations for revising the Election Law.

The extraordinary session will be held for two weeks or longer depending on how long the discussions on the election law revision will take. It is observed that the Government may request the dissolution of the Diet upon the passage of the election law revision bill, and that a general election may be held sometime in the middle of January under the new election law.

Regarding the issuance of an Imperial Rescript calling an ordinary Diet session on December 24, it is opined that it might be a violation of the Constitution to request the convokation of an ordinary Diet session as it would not be actually called, for the Government is now preparing to submit a bill for the revision of the Election Law to the coming extraordinary Diet session to be called in the first part of December.

The Government's view on this question is that an ordinary Diet session has to be called every year, and thus it has taken the technical step of requesting its convokation 40 days piror to the opening of the session. Thus it is no violation of the Constitution even if it would become unable actually to call the session because of unavoidable circumstances.

The Government has denied that with the convokation of the ordinary Diet session it might not dissolve the Diet. The Government is making preparations to dissolve the Diet at the coming extraordinary session.

The tabulation of the result of the census taken on November 1 will be completed by November 20, and on that basis, the bill to revise the election law will be drafted. The bill will then be submitted to the Privy Council for approval and it is believed that the Council will finish its examination of the bill by November 28 or 29.

Adopts Plural Ballot Setup

The restricted plural ballot eleceion system drafted by the Home Ministry was formally adopted by the Government at the Cabinet meeting held Wednesday.

The restricted plural balloting method was proposed in line with the adoption of a large district election system. Under this system, when five or less representatives are to be elected from one election district, one name is to be written on each ballot when six to 10 representatives are to be elected, two names are to be written; and when 11 to 14 representatives are to be elected, three names are to be written.

When more names than designated above are written, such names will become null and void. When the same name is repeated several times on one ballot, it will be counted as one vote. When the name of any person who does not have the right for election is given, it will become null and void, but other legitimate names on the same ballot will be valid.

The counting of votes will be made according to the area of a city, town or village.

The Government has already decided on the lowering of the age qualification for franchise and election, suffrage for women, and other details respecting the proposed revision of the election law. The only question not yet decided is the number of representatives to be elected from each electoral district. The Home Ministry is now making all preparations required for revising of the election law.

The bills to be submitted to the coming extraordinary Diet session for revision of the eletcion law will be a bill for revising the House of Representatives Election Law, a bill for revising the supplementary list of the House of Representatives Election Law, and a bill for giving franchise to demobilized military men.

It is also expected that a bill for an election campaign control law will also be presented.

2 Americans Killed in China

Kyodo

TIENTSIN (AP), November 6.—Unconfirmed Chinese reports said today that two Americans were killed and two wounded when unidentified attackers fired on a jeep loaded with merchant marine officers. The reported attack occurred northeast of Chingwangtao two days ago.

MacArthur Seeks Early War Crime Trial; 200 More Japanese Sought as War Felons

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 8.—The Allied Far Eastern Advisory Commission was advised by Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy that General MacArthur is eager to start the Japanese war crimes trials at the earliest possible date.

McCloy said that while not ruling out a later formation of an international triunal to try top-level Japanese war criminals, MacArthur is planning to go ahead to try suspected criminals already arrested totaling between 1,500 and 2,000.

The Headquarters of the Allied Supreme Commander, on Tuesday, ordered the Japanese government to take prompt action in handing over some 200 Japanese war criminal suspects who are alleged to have committed atrocities and other offenses against citizens of the United Nations during their confinement in war prisoners' camps, internment camps or hospital in Japan.

Although no names of those to be surrendered are obtainable, the persons designated, it is understood, must be delivered into the hands of the Commanding General of the XI Corps at Omori Prison at the earliest possible date.

It is also learned that the present order for apprehension and arrest of the suspected Japanese war criminals covers a vast area throughout Japan including Hakodate, Hiroshima, Sendai, Kanagawa, Nagoya, Tokyo, Naoetsu, Hitachi, Osaka, Kobe, Tsuruga, Wakinohama, Umeda, Yodogawa, Fukuoka, Maibara, Kamioka, Ichioka and Oyehama.

Horikiri Is Attacked By Would-Be Assassin

Ex-Serviceman Is Nabbed on Spot as Home Minister Escapes Death

An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Zenjiro Horikiri, Home Minister, was made by an ex-serviceman, formerly belonging to the 14th Special Attack (popularly known as "Kamikaze") Air Corps, Wednesday night, it was revealed here today, according to Jiji. The would-be assassin was identified by the police as Matsuo Sasaki, 26, who was arrested on the spot, together with his accomplice, one Maruyama, 25.

The attempt was made about 8:00 o'clock Wednesday night, when Sasaki ambushed in the Home Office Building and assaulted the Home Minister with a jack-knife, who was on his way to his office after attending a conference of prefectural police chiefs. Mr. Horikiri escaped injury.

According to the police, Sasaki was discharged from the Air Corps immediately after the war ended, but he had no home to go to, his house having been burned down as a result of an air raid. He joined the crowd of vagrants at Ueno Park and recently made his abode at a primary school in the burned area in Asakusa Ward.

Sees the Minister

Police authorities further revealed that Sasaki called at the Home Office at about 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and obtained permission to see Home Minister Horikiri. In the course of his interview, Sasaki requested Mr. Horikiri to make a personal inspection of the vagrant-infested Ueno Park. The Home Minister declined the request, saying that he had a conference to attend on that afternoon.

According to the police, Sasaki took Home Minister's refusal as indicating he had no intention to make the proposed inspection and instantly decided to assassinate him.

Sasaki is now being detained at the Kojimachi Police Station, near Hibiya Park. Police authorities failed, however, to disclose what part the would-be assassin's accomplice played in the unsuccessful attempt on the life of the Home Minster.

TRIPOLITANIA IS QUIET

'Shoot to Kill' Orders Issued; British Blame Arabs

Kyodo

CAIRO, November 8.—Stern shoot to kill orders to troops suppressed disorders in most of Tripolitania yesterday. Some disturbances were reported from the eastern provinces but generally quiet prevailed.

The British blamed the rioting mostly on irresponsible elements of the Arab section of the population.

Palestine Police Stoned

Kyodo

JERUSALEM, November 8.—A number of Palestine policemen were stoned yesterday in Tel Aviv when the constables reportedly attempted to arrest an illegal Jewish immigrant from Syria, who was liberated by a crowd of several thousand.

Riot in Tripolitania

Kyodo

CAIRO (AP), November 7.—The British Ministry of Information reported that "severe rioting" is underway in Tripolitania. The announcement gave no details. Troops and police in Tripoli, metropolitan center of the Italian colony in North Africa, were ordered to "shoot all looters and fire if necessary to disperse groups of more than five persons."

14 Persons Killed

Kyodo

LONDON (USIS), November 7.—The Daily Mail, London, in a Cairo dispatch said yesterday that 14 persons had been killed in anti-Jewish riots in Tripoli and Lebanon and that troops had been called out to avert further bloodshed.

U.S. Will Withdraw Marines From China

State Secretary Byrnes, However, Says He Cannot Say When They Will Leave

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 7.—Secretary of State James Byrnes reported that the United States is planning to withdraw American Marines from China. The Marines are now occupying various strategic towns between the Communist forces and Central Govrenment armies.

Secretary Byrnes said that the Marines went to North China to help Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek take the Japanese surrender and disarm the Nipponese forces.

The State Secretary asserted he could not say when the Marines would be withdrawn or whether they will all be pulled out at once or come out piecemeal. He did not say specifically why the Marines are being removed.

He declared he had discussed the Chinese situation with the War Department, but was unable to verify the reported clashes between the Marines and Communists. The White House previously denied clashes.

Secretary Byrnes said that the original decision to send troops into China was purely military and not political. He said he assumed the State Department representatives dealing with Chinese affairs had been advised, but that it was not even called to his attention when the Marines were sent in to assist handling the Japanese surrender.

FRANCE SEEKS REICH FLEET

Also Approached U.S. and Britain To Obtain War Material

Kyodo

PARIS, November 7.—The French General Staff yesterday disclosed that the French Government has made two requests to the United States and British Governments for surrender of part of the remnants of the German fleet to France.

The first demand for warships and various other naval equipment was made by the head of the French naval mission to the Navy Department in Washington and the Admiralty in London.

The second demand merely for war material was made in a note delivered by the French Ambassadors to Washington and London.

The announcement said that the first note was delivered in June in the form of memorandum couched in most urgent terms, requesting for handing over of ships and war material as quickly as possible to enable France to participate in the remainder of war against Japan.

U.S. Navy Plane Crashes

Kyodo

MANILA (AP), November 7.—The Sangley Point naval air station at Cavite announced today that a naval air transport long overdue there on a flight from Guam had crashed and burned at the edge of the jungle near Puerto Roul on Laman Bay without fatalities. Most of the 13 passengers and seven crewmen aboard the plane were injure, however.

U.S. Plane Overdue

Kyodo

HONOLULU (AP), November 6. The U.S. naval air transport service reported that one of its four-engine land type planes with 13 passengers and seven crewmen is 15 hours overdue at Manila. The plane, enroute to Manila from Guam, was last reported 100 miles from the Philippine capital. The announcement was made shortly after the Army Transport Command (ATC) announced abandonment of an air and sea search for 11 missing passengers from a Liberator which was forced down at sea.

Reds Demand Chiang Withdraw His Army

Designate North China as Area Of Evacuation as Price For Peace in Country

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 8.—The Yenan Communists demanded as the price for peace in China that the Chinese Central Government withdraw all her troops from the Communist-dominated "liberated" areas in North China.

Chou En-lai, Yennan negotiator here and number two Chinese Communist, announced the Yenan answer to the Kuomintang peace proposals shortly after reports that the Russians had withdrawn from the Manchurian ports of Hulutao and Yingkow leaving the Chinese Reds in command and heightened the already tense situation.

The worried-looking Communist representative who told the newsmen of the Yenan reply said he would deliver it to the Nationalist Government officials later. "The situation appeared dangerous," he said.

Kyodo

CHITWANGTAO (USIS), November 8.—United Press correspondent Richard Johnston reported that star shells flamed above the Shanhaikwan front last night as Chinese Nationalist and Communist forces apparently probed each others lines. He said, "Sporadic warfare throughout North China has been increasing hourly."

He stated that a battalion of United States Marines has arrived here to reinforce the United States troops at this focal point of threatening civil war. He declared that the 52nd Chinese Army continued disembarking troops here.

Seen as Grave Issue

Kyodo

SAN FRANCISCO (USIS) November 8.—Editorials in American newspapers continued to view events in China with grave concern declaring that both the Soviet Union and the United States should make plain that they do not intend to become involved in China's internal difficulty.

The New York World Telegram on November 6 said, "Both Washington and Moscow which recognize the Chiang Government and are bound to it by treaties of friendship have responsibilities "and urged that there be "an immediate joint American-Russian statement of "hands-off" policy publicly proclaimed and strictly observed."

As for the American troops in China, the World Telegram felt they are there "for good reason" explaining "they went there in the first place to aid our Allies in war and to prepare mainland bases against the Japanese." Thus the paper added, "Our forces are caught in a situation not of their own making and beyond their control."

The St. Louis Star Times joined with the World Telegram in feeling that "this country and Russia have a problem in common so far as China is concerned" and suggested that the best possible solution for the moment might be "to work with the Central Government for we are both committed to helping the Chungking regime to bring all the Chinese under a unified control."

But the paper added, "If Chiang Kai-shek is determined to suppress all his internal enemies by force, it is time Moscow and Washington were uniting in a declaration that neither is interested in that kind of a solution.". In any case, the Star Times warned that the United States "should be wary of any situation which might draw us into the outright role of participants in a feud which is basically none of our business."

Japanese Leave Wake

Kyodo

PEARL HARBOR, November 7.—The U.S. fleet headquarters here reported yesterday that the last Japanese had left Wake Island for Japan aboard the former N.Y.K. liner Hikawa Maru.

United States Proposes Opening of Dardanelles To All Merchant Ships

Kyod

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 8. The United States has proposed to Turkey four changes in the Montreux Convention relating to the passage of ships through the Dardanelles, Secretary of State James Byrnes disclosed at a press conference yesterday. The proposals provide that the Straits be open to merchant vessels of all nations and for the transit of warships of the Black Sea powers at all times. They also stipulate that, except for agreed limited tonnage in time of peace, passage of other warships be banned.

Stiff Problem, 'How to Make Japan Pay' Is Tackled by Allied Reparations Body

Kyodo

SAN FRANCISCO (AP), November 8.—Edwin W. Pauley, President Truman's representative on Japanese war reparations, told newsmen that the Japanese civilian economy "will be reduced to a bare minimum by the removable of any semblance of war potential and civilian production equipment not absolutely necessary."

Mr. Pauley, now enroute to Tokyo, said that goods as well as cash will be demanded by the Allies. He refused to estimate the amount the Japanese will be expected to pay saying, "that is what I'm going there to find out."

The Allied Reparations Commission began digging into the complicated problem of how poverty-ridden Japan can pay reparations for the colossal damage spread by her armies. All the members, except United States Commissioner Edwin Pauley who is en route here, met with Brigadier General Richard Sutherland, General MacArthur's Chief of Staff, and planned future meetings with leading Japanese officials.

Shortly thereafter, the group will leave on a 45-day tour of Japan, Manchuria, China, Korea, the Philippines and Malaya and possibly other invaded areas.

The Commission's dual job is to total up the damages and to determine what of Japan's few remaining assets can be used for payment including possibly the Imperial fortune and Japan's factory machinery.

The United States Commission members are expected to do most of the spade work on the amount of reparations to be demanded, but it is understood that Russia is planning its own investigation of reparations for damage done in Manchuria.

Molotov Is Awarded Coveted Lenin Order

Premier Stalin Fails to Attend Red Square Celebration For First Time

Kyodo

MOSCOW (AP), November 8.—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has awarded the coveted Order of Lenin to Foreign Commissor Vyachelav Molotov. The same award was made to Russia's ambassador to China.

Stalin Absent From Fete

Kyodo

MOSCOW (AP), November 7—Generalissimo Stalin, for the first time since he became leader of SoSoviet Russia failed to attend the massive parade of soldiers and civilians celebrating the Socialist revolution in Red Square.

The Premier broke the precedent earlier by allowing Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov to deliver the "State of the Nation" address at St. Andrew Hall in the Kremlin last night. Stalin did not attend although it was reported yesterday that he had returned from a monthlong vacation in the south of Russia.

Troops and civilian marchers started pouring through Red Square around high noon and, the streets for miles around the center of Moscow were filled with tanks, armored cars, parachutists, infantrymen, cadets, sailors, motorcycle units and mobile gun groups who filed past Lenin's tomb while workers by the thousands carried banners and slogans.

Must Not Rest on Laurels

Kyodo

LONDON (AP), November 7.—General Alexei Antonov, Red Army Chief of Staff, told a cheering crowd in Moscow that Russia had "entered a period of peaceful development" but warned that the Soviet armed forces must "continue to perfect themselves" instead of resting on their laurels.

Antonov's address broadcast over the Moscow radio was the highlight of the celebration of the 28th anniversary of the Red revolution.

"The Red Army in the future will be the reliable bulwark of the freedom and independence of the Socialist motherland," he declared. He ascribed the Soviet victories to "organizing and inspiring role of the Bolshevik Party, the result of the correct and wise leadership of the Soviet Government and our great leader and commander of genius, comrade Stalin."

There was no reference in the broadcast to the whereabouts of Stalin who broke precedent last night by letting Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov deliover the annual speech opening the anniversary celebrating at St. Andrews Hall in the Kremlin.

Stalin, himself, did not put in an appearance at dinner. Dispatches from Moscow said foreign diplomats speculated the Generalissimo might have decided to absent himself in order not to take any of the spotlight from Molotov who apparently was selected by Stalin as the most logical spokesman for pronouncement on foreign policy.

Truman Message Late

Kyodo

MOSCOW (AP), November 7.—newspaper Izvestia today carried greetings to Soviet leaders from among many world personages on the Revolution anniversary, but there was no published message from President Truman, which caused immediate comment.

Washington reported that the President had sent a message of congratulations to President Kalinin, but it probably arrived in Moscow too late for publication. The tomorrow, said that the forces of Europe and the Far East were totally defeated and added that the United Nations charter "is a happy auguary for cooperation between our two peoples and other free nations."

Churchill Suggests No Pressure on U.S.

Says Russia Would Not Share Bomb Secret If Situation Reversed

Kyodo

LONDON (AP), November 7.—Winston Churchill, former British Minister, expressed conviction that Soviet Russia would not share the atomic bomb secret if she held it and urged Prime Minister Clement Attlee in the forthcoming Washington talks to bring no pressure on the United States to divulge the bomb production details.

Churchill, opening the Commons' first full debate on the foreign policy since the Labor Government assumed power, declared he was sure "that were circumstances reversed and we or Americans asked for similar access to Russian arsenals it would not be granted."

The leader of the Conservative opposition mentioned the assistance furnished Russia during the war and said he is not conscious of any considerable reciprocity. But he added, "Any idea of Britain deliberately pursuing an anti-Russian policy or taking part in making a combination to the detriment of Russia is thoroughly opposed to British thought and conscience. Nothing but long period of marked injuries and antagonisms could develop any such matter again in this land."

Churchill praised Stalin as a great man who "is still strongly holding the helm steering his tremendous ship." The former Prime Minister expressed hope that Britain would adhere to the 12-point American foregn policy enunciated by President Truman.

To Meet on Nov. 11

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 7.—The White House announced today that British Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Canadian Premier MacKenzie King will arrive in Washington on November 10 and will begin discussion of the international control of the atomic bomb aboard the President's yacht on the Potomac River on the next day.

Following a state dinner at the White House on the night of November 10, the two Prime Ministers will accompany the President to the Arlington Cemetery for Armistice Day rites at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. They will also visit the grave of the late Sir John Dill who was the senior British member of the combined chiefs of staff before his death in this country last year.

From the cemetery, the three leaders will board the Presidential yacht for an afternoon cruise down the Potomac River during which the joint discussions will begin.

The three leaders' party on November 11 will also include Secretary of State Byrnes, President's Chief of Staff Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, and British Ambassador Lord Halifax.

Press dispatches reported that Prime Minister Attlee would be invited to attend the session of Congress. He is expected to visit Canada after a few days in Washington.

Assistant White House press secretary Eben Ayers when announcing the two Prime Minister's visit also told newsmen that President Truman had no knowledge of reports that Generalissimos Chiang Kai-shek or Stalin were en route to the United States.

His Majesty Meets 4 Christian Leaders

Mr. Durgin of YMCA Also Present at Imperial Audience Friday Morning

The four members of the American Christian deputation currently on a visit in Japan were received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor Friday morning.

The church leaders thus honored were Bishop James C. Baker of Los Angeles, Chairman of the International Missionary Council; Dr. Douglas Horton of New York, Chairman of the American Committee for the World Council of Churches; Dr. Luman J. Shafer, of New York, Chairman of the Japan Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America; and Dr. Walter W. Vankirk of New York, executive secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Russel L. Durgin, honorary secretary of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Japan, was also received by His Imperial Majesty together with the four members of the visiting mission.

Following the audience, Dr. VanKirk, representing the mission, told the Nippon Times that the American deputation was very happy to have received the invitation for the audience from His Imperial Majesty.

Dr. Horton Present Letter

Dr. VanKirk said that Dr. Horton was the first to be received by His Imperial Majesty. Dr. Horton took the opportunity to present to His Imperial Majesty a letter to himself from President Harry Truman in which the President expressed his appreciation over the prospective visit of the deputation to Japan and his confident hope that the mission would contribute a great deal to restoring the Christian fellowship between the United States and Japan.

His Imperial Majesty was pleased to remark that the current visit of the four Christian leaders was a matter of utmost consequence to this country and expressed hope that Christians the world over would cooperate in the efforts to restore peace and goodwill among the peoples. In reply, Dr. Horton said that he hoped the bridge between America and Japan would be strengthened in the future through Christian fellowship and better understanding between each other and promised that he will report to the people of the United States all he had seen in Japan during the current visit.

Bishop Baker was the next to be received by His Imperial Majesty and he expressed his hope that churches will prove helpful in cementing the ties of friendship between Japan and the United States. His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to note that Bishop Baker was successor to John R. Mott, an American missionary leader who had received the honor of being present at Imperial audiences three times during his long stay in Japan, as Chairman of the Japan Committee of the Foreign Missions conferences of North America.

To Dr. Shafer, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to express his appreciation over the conspicuous services the latter had rendered in the educational field during his 23 years of stay in this country. Dr. Shafer replied that he thought the fact that the deputation was the first of U.S. civilians to visit Japan after the end of the war was of special significance as indicating the future relations between the two nations. His Imperial Majesty expressed hope that Dr. Shafer will return again to this country to resume his activities.

Dr. Vankirk's Impressions

Dr. VanKirk, on being questioned by His Imperial Majesty about his impression of Japan, told His Imperial Majesty that he had been saddened to see the awful material destruction of the once beautiful cities but expressed his belief that the picture of this physical devastation would serve to stimulate in the mind of Christians the will to rebuild a spiritual house of mutual understanding among the nations, especially between America and Japan. He also stated that the American Churches had been occupied for many years in promoting understanding between the West and East and that he hoped this effort will be continued in the future.

To Mr. Durgin, His Imperial Majesty expressed his appreciation over the meritorious services he had rendered, spiritually and morally, in the athletic and recreational field and also in the general friendship between the two countries during his prewar stay in Japan which extended more than two decades. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to learn that Mr. Durgin was going to stay here and resume his activities disrupted by the war.

Mr. Durgin then conveyed to His

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor, Management Warned by Truman

Says Industrial Peace Must Be Attained; Presents 3 Broad Proposals

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 6.—President Truman today put the National Labor and Management Conference on notice that if it fails to find remedies for industrial strife the people "will find them some place else." The President told top men of business and labor that strikes and lockouts cannot be allowed to check the nation's climb toward high civilian production.

Appearing before 36 management and labor delegates at the opening session, the President said that the worried public expected them to find a broad and permanent foundation for industrial peace and progress without government control.

The session was picketed by independent unions because they were not represented.

President Truman made three broad proposals to remedy the industrial ills: First, open-minded collective bargaining conducted with firm resolve to reach an agreement fairly; second, if bargaining fails, the use of impartial machinery to reach settlements on the basis of proven facts and realities; and third, responsibility and integrity on both sides in living up to agreements once made.

The President said that the American people do not like industrial strife that has retarded prosperity especially after both groups promised solemnly that they would cooperate with the Government through the reconversion period. Asserting that he was anxious to remove all wartime controls as speedily as possible, the President declared that labor and management must find a way of resolving their differences "without stopping production."

TO DISTRIBUTE OIL, FAT

Prefectural Authorities to Fix Amount of Rations

The Government's policy for disposing of the animal and vegetable fat and oil returned by the Allied Occupation Forces was announced Wednesday by the Home, Agriculture and Forestry, and Commerce and Industry Ministries.

The fat and oil will be sold to the Teikoku Food Oil Control Company, organ for the control of the distribution of fat and oil, to be distributed to consumers through designated distribution organs.

Oil and fat that can be consumed as they will be distributed by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to the prefectural authorities who will fix the ration of edible oil, fishing boat fuel oil, medicinal oil, lubricating oil for agricultural forestry and fishery purposes, and others. Edible oil will be distributed to consumers through prefectural associations for the control of oil and fat distribution, while the oil for agricultural purposes will be distributed by prefectural agricultural societies and that for fishery purpose by prefectural aquatic societies.

Oil and fat to be used as material for producing paint and soap will be distributed to paint and soap factories according to the instruction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The finished products will be distributed to consumers according to the plan of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

The quantitus of fat and oil to be distributed to the public under the above plan are, 5,669 tons of rape seed oil, 497 tons of Hakumon oil, 3,415 tons of soya bean oil, 2,100 of peanut oil, 3,422 tons of mixed soya bean oil, 446 tons of paulownia oil, 1,260 tons of other vegetable oil, and 2,333 tons of sesame seed oil.

Kobayashi Sees Constructors

Ichizo Kobayashi, President of the War Calamity Rehabilitation Board, met representatives of nine principal construction enterprises in a conference at the Board's temporary office in the Saiwai Building at Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, on Wednesday. The discussions centered around the abolition of Government control on lumber and other materials, increased food ration for laborers and providing of transport facilities. Represented at the meeting were the Nippon Construction Company, Nissan Construction Company, Shimizu-gumi, Obayashi-gumi and other big enterprises in Tokyo.

Bill To Control Atom

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 7.—Senator Joseph Ball, Republican of Minnesota, offered a new bill today on the control of atomic energy which would restrict secrecy to military weapons using the new-found power.

Palestine Policemen Stoned

Kyodo

JERUSALEM (AP), November 7.—Palestine policemen were stoned yesterday in Tel Aviv when constables reportedly attempted to arrest an illegal Jewish immigrant from Syria who was liberated by a crowd of several thousand.

Counsel Defending Nazis Requests Additional Time To Prepare Court Trial

Kyodo

NUREMBERG (AP), November 6.—The defense counsel for four high-ranking Nazis scheduled to go on trial on November 20 on war crimes charges formally requested additional time to prepare their cases. Joachim von Ribbentrop, Adolf Hitler's Foreign Minister, said, "The best minds of Britain, France, Russia and the United States have spent five months working up a case against me. How do you expect me to defend myself in less than 30 days?"

Army Trucks To Ship Lumber for Houses

Workers to Get Double Rice Ration, Dr. Ashida Also Announces

Declaring that there is a large quantity of lumber ready for shipment at the forests but a deficiency of transportation means, Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida in a radio address declared that steps had been taken to use army trucks to transport the lumber to the needed areas.

The Welfare Minister also announced during his speech on the "Evening of the Protection of War Sufferers" program on Thursday evening that the daily rice rations will be more than doubled for all workers connected with the effort to provide houses in the devastated areas. They will get four go five seki instead of two go one seki as at present.

The gist of Dr. Ashida's address as quoted by Asahi follows:

"We must first assemble lumber before we begin building houses. We need 1,700,000 koku by the end of this month if we are to provide houses in Tokyo and Yokohama alone. There is a large quantity of lumber ready for shipment at the forests, but there is a deficiency of trucks to transport it.

"Also we have no saw-mills as those we had were destroyed."

Dr. Ashida further asserted that the workers cannot do sustained work on the present rice ration and disclosed that upon consultation with the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry an increase to four go five seki was decided for all workers employed on the house-building projects. These men would include lumbermen, lumber transporters and carpenters.

With regard to the problem of transportation, he declared that it has been decided to use a portion of several thousand army trucks which were turned over to the Transportation Ministry.

ASSISTING WAR ORPHANS

Funds Totaling ¥20,000 Raised at Bazaar Donated to Society

Money totaling ¥20,000 raised from a benefit bazaar held for the Allied occupation forces recently under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry will be donated to the Tokyo Metropolis Evacuated Students' Relief Society to aid war-orphans.

The relief society will use this fund to purchase nourishing foods for approximately 500 orphans who are to be housed in seven school dormitories in the outskirts of Tokyo. These orphans including 345 who lost their parents and relatives during the war and are presently without homes while the remainder are presently sheltered at the Futago-Tamagawa school dormitory.

No Report From U.S.S.R.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin stated that he still had no official knowledge of any decision made by the Soviets to expel 4,500,000 Germans from their zones, according to a London report on Wednesday.

Armed Forces Radio

Tokyo Key Station WVTR 590 kcs.: On the air from 0630 to 2300 daily.

SATURDAY, November 10

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—GI Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Across the Board; 1015—Downbeat; 1030—World in Music; 1045—Words with Music; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—ECHOES OF BROADWAY; 1200—Remember; 1215—Yank Bandstand; 1230—NEWS; 1245—Downbeat, 1300—OFF THE RECORD; 1330—Here's to Romance; 1400—PARADE OF BANDS; 1500—Metropolitan Opera; 1600—Hall of Fame; 1630—Shower of Stars; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—SUNDOWN SERENADE; 1730—Jubilee; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS—SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Tommy Dorsey—; 1900—Jack Kirkwood; 1915—Jimmy Carroll Sings; 1930—Our Foreign Policy; 2000—Hit Parade; 2030—Saturday Night Serenade; 2100—It Pays to be Ignorant; 2130—National Barn Dance; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—DANCE TIME; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios)

Armed Forces Radio Network programs may also be heard on Shortwave frequencies 9605 kcs. and 7552.5 kcs.

Allies Issue Orders On Petroleum, Coal

Will Not Requisition Oil Products—Full Supply of Coal Required

Allied military authorities will not requisition petroleum products from the Japanese government and all foreign nationals and governmental agencies will purchase petroleum on the civilian market, it was revealed in a memorandum issued on November 5 by the Allied Supreme Headquarters.

In order to insure that the needs of the official agencies of foreign governments are met the Japanese government was directed to take necessary measures. At the same time, it was stated that the Allied Headquarters will not assume any obligation for collection of debts incurred by reason of this directive.

To comply with this directive, it was anticipated that the Japanese government would find it necessary to import products. The memorandum said that for the present the Allied Headquarters would see to its importation and make it available to the Japanese as required. The procedures for payment to be announced later was to conform to that for other imported commodities.

In another memorandum issued the same day, the Allied Headquarters announced that coal for governmental and military agencies of the Allied countries will be requisitioned from the Japanese government by the U.S. agencies and that it will be the responsibility of the Japanese government to make deliveries to the requiring agency.

It was also directed that Allied nationals and all neutrals will purchase coal on the civilian market and that the Japanese government will take measures to insure that the need of the official agencies of neutral countries are met.

The Allied Headquarters, also stated that it will assume no obligation for the collection of debts incurred by reason of this directive.

YOMIURI-HOCHI UPS WAGES

Step Taken to Calm Strikes but No Solution Reached

A new development was witnessed on Tuesday in the 13-day old Yomiuri-Hochi newspaper dispute when Tomin Suzuki, chairman of the strike committee, told the striking employes that the management had proposed increased wages to counteract the dissatisfied newspaper men, the paper reported on Wednesday.

Mr. Suzuki, addressing the sixth meeting of the strikers, disclosed that Matsutaro Shoriki, Yomiuri-Hochi president, at a meeting held on Monday proposed a 30 per cent increase in pay and 20 per cent hike of allowance for the employes starting from December, demotion of vice-president Hyozai Takahashi and managing editor Chuman to plan directorship and also that he himself would take some action at a proper juncture for assuming himself as one of the responsible for the war.

Mr. Suzuki branded the president's statement as nothing other than a cunning gesture designed to weaken the strikers' front and urged the employes to continue the with ever stronger unity among themselves.

PLANS FOREIGN TRADE BODY

To Be Composed of Government and Civilian Experts

The plan to set up the Foreign Trade Committee either in the Commerce and Industry Ministry or the Cabinet, to unify the planning, direction and control of foreign trade affairs will be submitted soon to the Cabinet for approval.

The proposed committee will be almost similar to the Foreign Trade Bureau. The committee's chairman will be selected from private circles, and its members will be composed of able officials of the Commerce and Industry, Agriculture and Forestry, Finance and Transportation Ministries as well as experts of private trading circles. As the chairman, Viscount Hisaakira Kano, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, now stationed at Peking, is reported to be the strongest candidate at present.

Anti-Jewish Riots Result In Killing of 14 Persons In Tripoli and Lebanon

Kyodo

CAIRO (AP), November 7.—The British Ministry of Information reported that "severe rioting" is underway in Tripolitania. The announcement gave no details. Troops and police in Tripoli, metropolitan center of the Italian colony in North Africa, were ordered to "shoot all looters and fire if necessary to disperse groups of more than five persons."

Kyodo

LONDON (USIS), November 7.—The Daily Mail, London, in a Cairo dispatch said yesterday that 14 persons had been killed in anti-Jewish riots in Tripoli and Lebanon and that troops had been called out to avert further bloodshed.

Improvised Buildings Serve As GI's Church

Range From Department Store, College Auditorium and Girls' Seminary

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Yokohama, November 8.—When a GI goes to church in Japan he may find himself in the auditorium of a Tokyo pharmaceutical college, a onetime Yokohama department store, a former office building, or a girls' seminary.

After debarking at Yokohama September 9, Colonel Yandell S. Beans, North Little Rock, Arkansas, chaplain, Eighth Army and staff did a hurry-up job of building, renovating, cleaning, or just plain improvising to give Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger's occupation forces their "church away from church." The result has produced some varied and strange places of worship.

American soldiers, for instance, are attending services in the Ferris Girls' Seminary in Yokohama. An arrangement has been worked out whereby the 213th Bn. Military Police use the upper part of the building as a "chapel" while the students make use of the basement.

The 442nd Signal Heavy Construction Battalion is using the auditorium of a Tokyo pharmaceutical college for their religious services. In Yokohama, the fifth floor auditorium of a former Japanese store serves as "chapel" for personnel of USACOMC. Also in Yokohama, 495th Port Bn. members have converted a room in an office building as their "chapel."

Chaplain Beans' office is located in the Yokohama Memorial Hall, which had been taken over by the Japanese armed forces during the war and had to be cleared of "everything military from steel helmets to hand grenades." First services for Eighth Army personnel in Japan were held in the hall on September 16 and since that date, at least 15,000 persons have been in attendance, according to Chaplain Beans.

A varied congregation attends services in Memorial Hall. Looking down from an improvised altar, Chaplain Beans can see at one glance members of the Army, the Navy, and the Merchant Marine; Red Cross workers, Army Nurses, civilian internees of various nationalities—and Japanese.

Not all of the places of worship are unconventional. In Yokohama one of the oldest churches in Japan is now being used for both American and Japanese services. In the Army's 42nd General Hospital, once St. Luke's Episcopal hospital, Tokyo, there is "a beautiful chapel of which we are making full use," Chaplain Beans said.

The "reconversion" program has required the construction of but one army chapel in the Tokyo-Yokohama area. It is located in Yokohama.

Lord Haw Haw Appeal Denied

Kyodo

LONDON (AP), November 7.—William Joyce, who won the nickname of "Lord Haw Haw" for his propaganda broadcasts over the German radio, was denied an appeal from his conviction on a charge of high treason today. Joyce is under sentence of death and took the decision with outward calm.

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Finance Organ Acts To Fulfil Directive

Wants Full Reports on Foreign Money Exchange and Overseas Properties

In conformity with the Allied directive issued on October 12, the Finance Ministry promulgated an ordinance, under date of November 8, ordering individuals and organizations concerned to submit full reports on foreign money exchanges and overseas properties, states Kyodo.

The ordinance orders every individual, organization and union, irrespective of nationality, possessing, controlling or maintaining gold and silver coins, including foreign coins, gold, silver and platinum bullion, their alloys and overseas properties as well as documents regarding these rights to submit reports. These properties include not only those existing abroad but those in the Japanese homeland. Overseas properties as mentioned in the ordinance include credits and bank deposits bearing on those living abroad, undertakings and businesses existing in foreign countries and investments therein, securities, checks, bills and insurance cards issued by overseas residents and bearing thereon, copyrights, patent rights, and trade mark rights as well as contract documents hereof and foreign currency.

Korea, Formosa and Saghalien will be treated as foreign Powers and those possessing properties and certificates in these areas are responsible for submitting necessary reports.

Shareholders of companies with their head offices abroad are obliged to submit reports but if the companies are able to submit the lists of their shareholders, the latter will be exempted from the obligation. The Finance Ministry will make public the names of such companies and those expected to be published include the South Manchuria Railway Company, Manchuria Industrial Development Company, Manchuria Electricity Company, Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company and Central China Develop Company.

Seven copies in English and three copies in Japanese are required but seven copies both in English and Japanese may also be accepted.

Banks, and other financial organs such as insurance and security companies must submit the report within 30 days and individuals within 50 days. Those returning from abroad must submit the reports within 30 days. The ordinance added that the order applies to debts as well as credits.

BIRD-CALLING CONTEST

A bird-calling contest will be conducted by the pond in Hibiya Park from 11 a.m. Saturday, for the occupation troops and Tokyo residents, reports Kyodo. The contest is to be participated in by Suekichi Tanaka, 41, now staying at the Tohokan, Nozawa-cho, Setagaya-ku, who is a well-known expert in imitating chirpings of birds, and by Akira Kuramochi, 23, Higashikatsushika-gun, Chiba Prefecture who recently returned from Hainan Island where he served the Japanese navy.

Mr. Tanaka was pitted against Charles Jones at Hollywood in 193? and two years later against Mr. Goldway, American, at the foot of Mt. Fuji. On both occasions he is reported to have beaten the rivals.

Mr. Kuramochi, who is to challenge the bird-calling expert, is said to have confidence in his art and upon learning of the whereabouts of Mr. Tanaka expressed his wish to compete with him.

BOOKS OF INTEREST
FOR ALLIED TROOPS
ON
JAPAN and FAR EAST
SOUVENIRS
MISCELLANEOUS WORKS
OF ARTS
SALES ROOM 2nd floor
READING ROOM 9th floor
KYO-BUN-KWAN
(The Christian Literature
Society of Japan)
chome, Ginza, Tokyo.

Crown Prince Pays Visit To Emperor and Empress Upon Return From Nikko

His Imperial Highness Crown Prince Akihito Tsugu, who returned to the capital from Nikko on Wednesday, proceeded to the Imperial Palace, accompanied by His Imperial Highness Prince Masahito Yoshi, at 9 a.m., Thursday, to meet Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress after a lapse of one year and five months. The Crown Prince and Prince Yoshi will stay in the Palace until November 11.

Labor Union Ruling Now Being Drafted

Expected to Be Completed by November 15; Eight Points Proposed to Date

The Welfare Ministry's Labor Law Investigation Committee at its meeting November 5 decided to undertake the drafting of a labor union law. The draft is expected to be approved at the committee's plenary session November 15 and then it will be submitted to the Government early in December.

The main points of the labor union law so far proposed by the committee members follow:

(1) To foster the healthy development of labor unions as well as to manifest the desires of the workers and the recovery of peace industries.

(2) The abolition or suspension of the Violent Acts Control Law, the Police Crime Punishment Law, the Administration Execution Law and other control rulings.

(3) The free organization and activity of labor unions by suppression the preventive measure adopted by employers.

(4) The legalization of the Arbitration Commissions to be organized in prefectures to give them to right to carry out investigations.

(5) The establishment of a labor court.

(6) The organization of a wage committee composed of representatives of labor and capital for the benefit of workers in small factories and women workers who are not union members.

(7) The renovation of labir administrative organs for the proper enforcement of the labor union law.

(8) The organization of an advisory organ composed of the representatives of labor and capital.

Attlee Leaving London

Kyodo

LONDON (USIS), November 7—Prime Minister Clement Attlee will leave London about 6 p.m. (London time) on November 9 by air for his Washington meeting with President Truman on the control of atomic energy.

CENSORSHIP POLICY GIVEN

To Eliminate Matters Creating Resistance to Occupation

A GHQ spokesman on Wednesday, commenting on criticism of the deletion by censors of articles from U.S. papers transmitted to Japanese news channels stated:

"Rules for censorship of Japanese press basically are intended only to eliminate matter which might serve to create resistance to occupational forces. There is no disposition to restrict matters which encourage discussion and lead to a peacefully organized or functioning Japanese democracy.

"In some cases matter has been questioned by the censors because English language articles as translated into Japanese have not been true translations. Such articles have been returned for correction and not deletion.

"Articles regardless of course which reflect upon our allies are subject to censorship and are deleted at the request of or protest by Allied Military Missions present in Tokyo. Some articles deleted have been of this nature.

"Where the line of definition is sometimes rather fine a meticulous censor may delete articles which with very slight modification might well be passed. Every effort is made to assist in the clearance of such articles.

"It may be stated that General MacArthur has done and is doing everything in his power to broaden the base of democracy as it is now well started in Japan."

His Majesty Meets 4 Christian Leaders

(Continued From Page 1)

Imperial Majesty the warm greetings from Mr. Mott and expressed his belief that the leaders of Japan will come to apreciate the moral value of Christianity in the future.

Earlier Friday morning, the four members of the mission and Mr. Durgin, accompanied by Soichi Saito, General Secretary of the Japan National Committee of the YMCA of Japan, called on His Imperial Highness Prince Higashikuni, former Prime Minister, at the latter's residence at Ichibei-cho, Azabuku, and held discussions. They met Prince Fumimaro Konoye on Thursday.

Dr. Horton and Dr. Shafer left here for Korea by plane Friday afternoon. They are expected to return to Tokyo after a couple of days' stay in Seoul.

Truman Not Visiting France

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 7.—President Truman has no plans to visit France next year, Eben Ayers, acting press secretary, said yesterday. He denied a report published in Paris that the President would visit France next spring.

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3 Big Political Parties Ready For Elections

Social Democratic, Liberal and Democratic Parties to Make Debut

Apart from a number of minor parties that have mushroomed in Japan's political scene since the war end, at least three "major" political parties are now ready to go into action for the forthcoming general elections, said Jiji.

The three "major" parties are: the Nippon Shakai-to or Social Democratic Party of Japan, which was formally inaugurated on November 2, the Nippon Jiyu-to or Liberal Party of Japan, which came into being at the inaugural meeting held on November 9 and the Minhon-to or Democratic Party which will be formally inaugurated on November 16.

While the Social Democratic and the Liberal Parties are already well-known in the country due to their active campaigns during the early stages of their organization, the last-mentioned Democratic Party is the least known and newest addition to the political front of the three.

The Democratic Party will be composed of the majority of former members of the now defunct Dai Nippon Seiji Kai Political Association, government-managed political party during the war.

Diet Members Included

As at present, the Social Democratic Party includes among its members at least 15 members of the House of Representatives, while the Liberal Party has some 50 seats in the Lower House. Some 250 House members are expected to join the Democratic Party when it is formally inaugurated on November 16 at the Marunouchi Kaikan.

More Nippon Seiji-Kai politicians are expected to join the Democratic Party, while some of them will go over to Ichiro Hatoyama's camp to join his Liberal Party. At the same time, some other remnants of the Dai Nippon Seiji-Kai Political Association are believed to be working for the organization of one or two political parties of their own.

Indications are that the Democratic, Social Democratic and Liberal Parties will be the three major parties in the forthcoming extraordinary session of the Diet when it convenes early next month.

Meanwhile, it was revealed that promotors of the new Democratic Party on Thursday sent invitations to some 1,000 persons in and out of the Diet to join the new party. A spokesman of the organizing committee for the Democratic Party said that the Party will, for the ime being, have no president and instead, it will be run by an executive committee.

While the majority—somewhere in the neighborhood of 240 to 250—of the former Dai Nippon Seiji-Kai members are expected to join the new party, those followers of Fusanosuke Kuhara's faction and also those who belonged to the nationalistic Diet Members' Society of the Imperial Rule Assistance Mens' Corps and the Patriotic Diet Members' Society will not join the Party.

50 GAS WORKS DAMAGED

Air Raids Cut Production Capacity By 35 Per Cent

Air raids have reduced the production capacity of Japan's gas works by 35 per cent, according to an investigation carried out by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, reports Kyodo.

Of the 175 gas works in Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and the Hokkaido 50 were damaged in air attacks. Of the damaged plants 42 must be restored at once, if houses and peace industries are to have their full supplies of gas. There are six plants which will be closed as no possible use is seen for them.

Out of the 138 gas works in Honshu 41 were damaged. Two were damaged in the Hokkaido out of a total of six. Shikoku with eight and Kyushu with 23 plants respectively reported four and three damaged.

Twenty-two factories were very severely damaged. Fourteen were more or less severely damaged. Another 14 were slightly damaged.

At the end of 1944 the gas works had a capacity of disposing of 10,000 tons of coal a day. The capacity had declined to nearly 6,000 tons at the time of the end of hostilities.

The principal equipment damaged or burned down included gas tanks, refining equipment, machinery, electric motors, and compressors.

Before the war there were about 2,200,000 houses using gas. Of this number 1,200,000 were burned down in air raids. Another portion were demolished under the policy of dispersing buildings. It is estimated that the houses using gas total nearly 1,000,000.

It requires 10,000 tons of iron and steel, 2,000 tons of cement, 4,000 tons of lumber, 3,000 tons of fire bricks, 400 tons of copper, 370 tons of lead, and 360 tons of tin to restore the damaged works.

It is estimated that 948,000 tons of coal will be required to keep the works going during the latter part of this year. The amount of coke consumed in the country a year reaches 2,200,000 tons. Of this amount, 60 per cent is produced by the gas works.

Japan's Old Tradition, Democracy Same, States Prince Takamatsu in Radio Talk

As is revealed by history, the tradition of old Japan conformed to what is today called Democracy, declared His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu in a radio address to the nation delivered on Thursday evening in which His Highness exhorted the people to push forward the construction of a new Japan in a spirit of freedom.

The broadcast, which featured the special program for an evening devoted to the "Protection of Sufferers from War Disaster" was to the following effect:

"Postwar Japan faces a difficult situation without parallel in history. . . but this situation is a test which has been given to the nation by Providence. It is only by overcoming the difficulties that our future will open up. The old tradition of Japan, as history shows, was that of what is today called Democracy. We desire that you exert yourselves in the spirit of freedom for the reconstruction of Japan."

Crime Wave in Tokyo Shows Big Increase

4 Murder Cases Not Solved; Asahi Raps Inefficiency of Police System Here

A rapid increase in crime especially violent crime in Tokyo Metropolis, reflecting the state of the public mind since the end of hostilities, has been noted according to the Asahi.

The paper said there were six murders, including the murder of a whole family of dealers in radio sets, in Showadori, Nakano Ward, during September. In October there were four murders in Meguro, Nakano, Kiyosemura in Kitatama, and Marunouchi. Oshima reported a murder case on August 31.

It is very rare that as many as 11 murders are reported in the Metropolis in two months. The number of murders reported from the first of this year till August was seven. In September and October an investigation headquarters was established at eight police stations, an event almost unprecedented in the history of the detection of crime in Japan. Early in October four investigation headquarters were opened at one and the same time.

Of the 11 murder cases reported in September and October, seven were solved. The murders which have yet to be solved are the murder of a broker in Shitaya, a robbery and murder in Omori, the murder of a man in charge of a sake distributing station in Nakano, and the discovery of the body of a murdered girl and the bones of another girl.

Robbery Cases Increase

Robberies also are on the increase They are rapidly taking the place of thefts. The robberies reported to the authorities do not show a great increase. But there is reason for believing that there are far more robberies committed than is generally believed.

The so-called depraved youth presents a problem in cities and towns. These youths were not in evidence during the war. With the end of hostilities they began to infest cities and towns. There are a rapidly increasing number of depraved youths in the Metropolis. These youths are largely from surrounding towns, which they left to come to the Metropolis as they found their field of activity narrowed as air raids devastated towns. A police officer of the Marunouchi Police Station recently arrested a group of three youths for demanding money from passers-by. They all came from the city of Takasaki.

The shortage of food-stuffs is an important factor in the increase of violent crime. It frequently happens that a quarrel over food rapidly develop into a fray in which the parties use violence. Here is a case in point. Kiniro Sei, of Kamimeguro, Meguro, an employe of the Toho motion picture studio, quarrelled with his brother over the potatoes which had been distributed to them the previous night. He became so excited that he stabbed his brother with a kitchen knife and killed him.

The inadequate personnel of the police and the poor knowledge of detection of crime on the part of newly recuited police officers are to explain for the failure of the police to bring robbers and murderers to justice quickly. A good example of the lack of a good knowledge of crime detection on the part of police officers was recently furnished. A policeman at a police box was notified of a murder. He hastened to the spot where the crime was committed. He duly collected the belongings of the murdered person. But he inadvertently moved them to a place, fearing that they might be lost. The result was that great difficulties were encountered in the solution of the murder case.

Poor Communication Setup

Quick communication is necessary for swift detection of crime. The paralyed state of communications in the Metropolis is a great handicap under which the officers concerned with the detection of crime are working. Here is an example of the effect of the inefficiency of the telephone service. Sakujiro Taniguchi, a broker, living in the Hisabo apartment house in Nichiogikubo, Suginami Ward, picked up a quarrel with another resident of the house, and killed him by beating him over the head with an iron bar at 11 a.m. on October 27. The police learned of the murder an hour later. They wanted to report the case to the Metropolitan Police Board. But the telephone was not in order. It was after 4 p.m. that they could communicate with the board which for its part could not establish connection with the procurators' office of the Tokyo district court over the telephone. So it had to send a messenger to notify the office.

There developed another difficulty. It was found there was no automobile for the procurator who had been assigned to hold an inquest over the murdered man. How he went to the scene of the murder is not clear. But it was after midnight that the inquest was begun. The ready wit of the keeper of the apartment house and the appropriate steps swiftly taken by the policeman were responsible for the arrest of the murderer on the very scene of his crime.

The inefficiency of the telephone service and the lack of means of transportation are blamed for delay in the solution of the mystery of the body of a murdered girl and the bones of another girl found in a thicket in Kiyosemura, Kitatama. The discovery was made on October 7. The telephone service was paralizetd. So the Musashino Police Station, to which the discovery was reported, had to send a messenger to report the case to the Metropolitan Police Board.

Now the case is most mysteroius, Both the murdered girl and the girl to which the bones belonged were 21 years old. Both lived in Oji and worked at the same publishing company. Whether they were murdered by the same party or whether the murder of the one girl had nothing to do with the murder of the other have yet to be clarified.

Several factors are hindering the detectives working to solve the mystery. They are finding it difficult to obtain personal information because many of the persons whose information is necessary for the solution of the case have moved and it is impossible to locate them. The food situation also is working against them. They cannot get housewives in the neighborhood of the spot where the body and the bones were discovered to answer their questions because they are not interested in all subjects save that of how to get food. Any answers received are evasive, presumably because those who make them fear that they may unwittingly say anything that may bring to light the blackmarket operations they are carrying on.

More Juvenile Crimes

As to juvenile crime, there was a tendency for it to increase during the war. The termination of the war accelerated the pace of increase. It has now increased to such an extent that it constitutes a very serious social problem. In order to cope with the wave of this crime the personnel of the police has been increased by more than 300. On November 6 the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board issued instructions to the police stations under his jurisdiction concerning the prevention of juvenile crime.

Here are cases which show the character of juvenile crime.

Two sixth-year students of a national school in the city of Tachikawa on their way from a bath house visited the dugout of a friend. They noted the gate of the dugout was open at all times. They turned thieves and looted the dugout several times. A group of five students of a commercial school in Shiba, operating from headquarters in Ueno Park, looted dugouts singly or jointly.

Gangs of depraved youths are springing up in the Metropolis. Among those groups arrested were the Kanda gang composed of six men and one girl; the Ginza gang, composed of 10 men and four girls, and the Narita gang composed of three young men.

Autonomous Union For Farmers Is Set

Planned by Employes of National Agricultural Society To Meet Today

Employes of the National Agricultural Society have decided to organize an autonomous union, and will hold a preparatory meeting for its organization today at the society's headquarters.

The proposed union aims to contribute to the construction and development of a real cooperative union for the interest of farmers, and for the protection and rationalization of their own livelihood.

It is expected that the organization of the proposed union will influence all the agricultural organizations throughout the country which are under the Society's supervision.

Meanwhile, the Transportation Ministry on Wednesday announced a revised program for motor truck transport unions designed to restore their autonomous status which, during the war, was depreciated by Government authority, states Kyodo.

The new program provides:

1. that director-generalship of these motor truck unions which has hitherto been under the prefectural governors be reexamined.

2. that transport control hitherto enforced by the transport sections of the prefectural governments shall be turned over to the unions.

3. that director-generals' decisions on important matters regarding the operation of unions shall be made only with full agreement of the union members.

4. that director-generals' decisions on personnel and scope of the union's undertakings shall be only made only with the consent of the union members.

Amendments to the present regulations regarding motor truck transport undertakings are being prepared by the authorities concerned for submission to the forthcoming Diet session.

SIGHTSEEING BUSES READY

Sightseeing bus service in Tokyo for the officers and men of the occupation forces will be arranged by the Tokyo Automobile Company starting from the middle part of this month, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

Though the company plans to to operate five or six buses on the service at the start the number is expected to be increased to 150 in the future, the report added.

At the same time, the company is contemplating to extend the service over the Kanto area and Shizuoka and Yamanashi Prefectures including Hakone, Izu Peninsula, Boso Peninsula, Nikko, Ikao, Minakami and other places. The service will be made available for the public, the report stated.

Gold Production Permitted

The production of gold can be undertaken as before, but the Government is not allowed to give any subsidies for its production, it has been revealed in a reply sent by the General Headquarters of the Allied Occupation Forces to an inquiry made by the Finance Ministry, according to Kyodo. The increase of the gold price is permitted because of the advanced cost of production. The revival of gold mines suspended since January, 1941 is also permitted.

Many Passengers Missing As Overcrowded Vessel Sinks Off Hakata Waters

Toyo Maru No. 10, 161-tons, a ferry boat on the Onomichi-Imaharu service, with 519 passengers, most of them returnees from Korea on board capsized in a sudden gust of wind and sank off Hakata, Ochi-gun, Ehime Prefecture at 9:30 a.m. on November 6, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi. Six rescue boats sent from Kinoura had rescued 144 passengers and seven crew members including the captain and recovered three bodies by the morning of November 7. Hope is given up for the remaining passengers. It was said that the boat carried 309 passengers over the regular number.

Rural Round-Up

ANOTHER EX-SOLDIER CAUGHT FOR STEALING FOODSTUFFS

Sergeant Shosaku Aihara, 29, who looked after the food supplies of the garrison unit at Nakanilda, Kami-gun, Miyagi Prefecture, unlawfully seized after the war ended, 50 bales of rice and 50 salted salmon which belonged to the nearby village.

He divided 18 bales among the officers living in the vicinity and sold 26 at blackmarket prices in cooperation with Shiji Suguki, 32, formerly a corporal of the army, reports Kyodo. He bartered the remaining six bales of rice, and used the salted salmon as presents when he married. He was arrested by the Nakanilda Police.

TOBACCO RETAILER MADE ¥20,000 ON BLACK MARKET

On the charge of robbery and for making illegal profits, Yonetaro Hirose, 57, a tobacco retail dealer in Kawaguchi city, was arrested by the police on Wednesday morning, reports Kyodo.

Hirose stole 150,000 packages of cigarettes from the Shiba warehouse of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau and sold them at various factories in Kawaguchi at blackmarket prices, thereby obtaining an illegal profit of more than ¥20,000.

2 BUILDINGS TAKEN OVER BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS

The Oarai Hotel in Isohama Machi, Ibaraki Prefecture, has been taken over by the Allied Headquarters and an intelligence corps directly attached to General MacArthur's headquarters will be stationed here.

Also, the Kaiyo Training Hall at Nakaminato Machi will be occupied by a unit which is in charge of the disposal of bombs handed over by the Japanese.

12 DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS NABBED FOR HOLD-UP JOBS

The Shimizu City police on Tuesday arrested Fukumatsu Iida, 23, of Tsuji Yagura-machi, Shimizu, and all other men, all demobilized soldiers.

They were charged with having entered a restaurant at Tsuji Shimazaki-machi and after threatening the occupants with pistols and swords, extorted ¥1,000 in cash. Fifteen other charges of extortion which netted them over ¥5,000 were also laid against them.

EX-SOLDIER IS GRABBED FOR MURDER AND THEFT

Masao Suzuki, 23, was arrested by the Sendai Police on the night of November 5 as the murderer of Genshi Hasei, 23, head of the accounting department of the Miyagi Truck Company at Higashi, 7 Bancho, Sendai.

After killing his victim the culprit, an ex-serviceman and third son of the watchman of this same company, absconded with ¥16,000 which he stole from the murdered man.

Bank Deposits Show ¥27 Billion Increase

Finance Minister Shibusawa Obtains Full Support of Banking Organizations

Bank deposits in Japan during September showed an increase of ¥27,400,000,000, it was disclosed at a meeting held at 11 a.m. Wednesday at the Bank of Japan in Tokyo, reports Kyodo.

Present at the meeting were Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Vice-Minister of Finance Masamichi Yamagiwa, Eikichi Araki, Governor of the Bank of Japan, and representatives of other banking organizations including Governor Arakawa of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Governor Kawakami of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Governor Nishino of the Hypothec Bank of Japan and others.

Finance Minister Shibusawa explained the prevailing financial condition of the country, and sought the cooperation of financial circles. In reply, representatives of banking organizaions pledged full collaboration with the Government's financial policy.

Pointing to the postwar economy of this country which is markedly reduced in scale, overnor Araki urged financial organizations to carry out their plans carefully. He also said, close contact must be established among the financial organizations in order to attain smooth development of their financial measures.

Predicting that medium and small industries would become more important than large industries the Governor asked financial circles to extend their positive assistance to the industrial enterprises concerned with the country's reconstruction.

Regarding the problems of food, dwellings and clothing, Governor Araki said all financial organizations including the Bank of Japan should offer their unlimited support.

Concerning financial condition of this country, the Governor explained that bank deposits as of the end of September totaled ¥104,000,000,000, showing an increase of ¥27,400,000,000 over those at the end of May this year. The deposits in eight major banks alone registered an increase of some ¥8,000,000,000 during September.

Lighthouse Bureau Notice

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1945

The Political Position Of the Farmers

Among the political parties which are now actively making preparations in anticipation of the mass participation of the people in politics, there has appeared as yet no major group which distinctly represents agrarian interests. This is a singular lacuna in view of the fact that the rural population comprises more than half of the nation's total population and that agriculture constitutes the nation's most important single economic enterprise.

The Communists, drawing their support from the urban proletariat and from the radical intelligentsia, are proposing the nationalization of agricultural holdings, but such an extreme doctrine patently has no wide backing among the farmers themselves. The Social Democratic Party, while calling in its platform for extensive economic and social reforms in favor of the common man as opposed to the classes of special privilege, has relatively little and nothing very original to say with regard to agrarian problems. Apparently the socialists are thinking primarily in terms of the industrial workers rather than of the peasants.

The Liberal Party cannot be expected to represent the cause of the peasants, for the leaders of this party are urbane and cultured gentlemen, liberal in their politics out of intellectual conviction but hardly democratic enough in their economic and social inclinations to feel a spiritual communion with the humble sons of the soil. The leaders of the new party which is expected to be formed out of the remnants of the now defunct Dai Nippon Seiji Kai have closer connections with the rural districts than any other group, but these are wily, veteran professional politicians who are tied up with the large landowners and the influential local political bosses.

The National People's Party is too weak and doctrinaire to secure much backing among the farmers. The various local political groups formed by the farmers in various outlying districts are still too highly localized and disunited to be an important factor in national politics. Thus the farmers seem to be without adequate representation.

By no means should it be thought, however, that the farmers are without problems which need to be thrashed out in the political arena. The major national problem for some time to come will be food, which vitally concerns the farmers. The problem of food requires the establishment of a definite agricultural policy; it requires the re-examination of the system of requisitioning, agricultural produce for rationing purposes; it calls for reforms in the land tenure system. The problem of unemployment involves the question of the extent to which the rural areas can absorb the surplus population. The problems of reparations and foreign exchange involve the question of converting land from food production to mulberry cultivation to produce silk for export. In all these problems the farmers should have much to say.

The farmers have plenty of grievances, many of which call for correction through political action. Throughout the war the farmers suffered from intense shortages of labor, fertilizers, and agricultural implements. With the end of the war the labor shortage is automatically righting itself, but the steps being taken by the Government to improve the situation with respect to fertilizers and implements remain highly unsatisfactory.

The farmers are dissatisfied with the official price policy for agricultural products. While the costs of production have steadily mounted the official price ceilings for farm products remains so ridiculously low as to be all out of proportion to the general price level. Yet the official requisitions are so oppressive as to force the farmers to operate at a loss. Transportation and distribution arrangements are so badly snarled up that often the farmers are unable to market what goods they manage to produce. At the same time, while most farmers are suffering from such hardships, the truck gardeners operating in regions readily accessible to the great urban centers are raking in tremendous profits through illegitimate black market dealings.

The burden of taxation and the system of land holding are inequitable. While the farmers in the favorable localities are making money, other farmers are unable to make both ends meet; but the rates of taxation based upon antiquated real estate values and the rates of land rentals based often upon quantity of production rather than on price make insufficient allowances for the differential between the farmers who are making money and those who are operating at a loss. Consequently, although fortunately nearly half of the farmers are still owner-cultivators, there is an unhealthy trend toward bankruptcy and the resultant growth of farm tenancy. The small size of the present holdings and the traditional methods of hand cultivation also need reform, but such reform can be carried out only through the reorganization of the life of the farming communities.

These problems cannot be solved by city politicians haranguing the crowds in Tokyo. They call for the clear expression of the point of the view of the farmers; they call for the active participation of the farmers in politics. The farmers are not inarticulate clods incapable of taking political action. Through their local agricultural associations, through their organizations for the cooperative purchase of fertilizers and for the cooperative marketing of some of their crops, the Japanese farmers have had a considerable degree of experience in group activity. It is therefore surprising that no agrarian party has made its appearance as yet.

But because the situation logically calls for the representation of the farmers in politics, it must be simply a matter of time until an agrarian political movement appears. Lacking a natural center, the movement has so far been slow in getting under way. But this present vacuum cannot last. The old-line politicians will try to corral the farmers' votes through the regular local political machines. The Social Democrats may wake up in time to make a strong appeal for the farmers' votes, which they are in a favorable ideological and emotional position to do. But a real agrarian party, standing ideologically somewhere between the Liberal Party and the Social Democratic Party but representing distinctively agricultural interests, would seem to be the inevitable development in the future.

TO PROBE JAPANESE MIND

How the Japanese people feel toward the postwar situation with the American occupation and what they wish for the Japanese Government to accomplish will be the main topics for a public opinion survey to be conducted by Prof. Kazuya Matsumiya, former professor of the Japanese language at the University of California and in Siam and a conductor of many important surveys by using the Harthon Method on Measurement of Attitudes.

Professor Matsumiya's two surveys, the "Attitude of the Japanese Toward Christianity" and the "Attitude of the Japanese on Family System," have already been published by the St. Pauls University Press and the Institute of Pacific Relations. His surveys were considered to be valuable by authorities in judging the Japanese trend of thought.

Public opinion surveys are expected to be conducted periodically in order to find out the trend of Japanese thought and changes in the critical postwar period. "As I understand it there would be two or three surveys, which would prove very valuable," the Professor said adding. "I believe I am the only one who will use the Harthon method.

Bankers Elect Officers

The Association of Tokyo Banks held its extraordinary general meeting on November 7, and as a result of election of directors to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of vice-president Tasuke Takei and director Takeo Kato, Kenkichi Takagi, president of the Mitsubishi Bank, was elected vice-president, and Seiichi Annen, president of the Yasuda Bank, made a new director. At the same time, Junshiro Bandai, chairman of the Teikoku Bank, was appointed president of the National Federation of the Association of Bank.

NEWSPAPERS OF JAPAN VIEWED ON THRESHOL D OF REVOLUTION

Tremendous Power Was Wielded By the Asahi Under Editor Torii 30 Years Ago

By IPPEI FUKUDA

Of all the flabbergasting changes brought about by Japan's surrender to the United Nations on September 2 that of supporting the denunciation of the great East Asia war by our Press was most preposterous and untenable The sun that day rose, as usual, in the east and shotre, also as usual, on the roofs of newspaper offices but their inmates from editors down to copy boys were turned if by black magic into strangers to what they had been and stood for until the day before.

Now Japan happens to be a nation of avid newspaper readers. In no country are newspapers prized and scanned throughout with such care as they are in ours. Rickshaw pullers are in infrequently found devouring editorials with much the same zest as is manifested by better educated people. To them, the abrupt change in twenty four hours in the tone and drive of the editorials written by the same editors seemed unaccountable. To the more cynical. the ease with which pro-war fervour gave way to a down-with-militarists campaign appeared nothing short of ludicrous. They sought consolation in thinking that perhaps it was one form of the much talked about Freedom of the Press. As newspaper business, especially the editing side of it, is expected to uphold a set of principles dictated by a clear, selfless conscience, such "purges" from within as were recently staged by the editorial staffs on the Asahi and the Mainichi were inevitable. The movement will travel far beyond journalism since there are a host of other enterprises which call for earthquakes to level out crying inconsistencies.

Moderation Is Required

Moderation is needed, however, in passing judgment on the ill-fated editors. Thought must be had of the unenviable and extremely slippery ground on which they had been put before the fateful September 2: They had had to carry on somehow or other between the two fires of their bosses who gave them no alternative to "obey or starve" and of the gendarmes who would grab them by the neck at the slightest hint of criticism against the proponents of the war.

The impossible situation has been set right by Premier Baron Shidehara who in his statement to Mr. Wilbur Forrest of the New York Herald Tribune said. "Nothing is so fundamental and important to the pillar of world peace as Freedom of the Press. Freedom of the Press means objective and unprejudiced reporting of facts and complete and unrestrained expression of public opinion. Without this, the weeds of prejudice, bigotry and narrow-mindedness will spread and friendly relations between nations will be jeopardized." Baron Shidehara is widely known to be a man of his word and both the reading public and editors know they can count on his pledge. As for the less tractable newspaper proprietors, the newspapermen will have to acquire some robust teeth to show at them, in case of need, by unionizing. The Supreme Commander's directive of September 27 gets down to hard tacks on the issue. It reads in part:

"The Japanese Government forthwith will render inoperative the procedures for enforcement of peacetime and wartime restrictions on freedom of the press and communications. No press bans will be issued by any government agency and no pressure, direct or indirect, will be exerted on any medium to compel it to conform tg As I look back on years of work with will render inoperative the any editorial policy not its own. In the news room of the Asahi I recall with pride the unswerving fortitude and conviction with which my chief, the late Mr. Sosen Torii, fought tooth and nail both capitalism and government leaders when and where he felt the cause of freedom of expression was in danger. His editorials combined the tang and sparkle of Heywood Brown and the penetration and forcefulness of Frank Cobb of "The World". The reactionary Cabinet under Marshal Seiki Terauchi, father of Marshal Terauchi now marooned in Saigon with the tag of a war criminal pinned on his breast, was subjected to Torii's crushing editorial blows. A more exciting scene of battle is unknown in the annals of Japanese journalism. The inveterate editor of the Asahi grounded his feet firmly in the democratic principles he sponsored and the red soldier with all agents of oppression at his beck and call found the spirited punshes dealt him in breathless succession two much for him. All men on the Asahi warmed up to the running fight on which Ryukei Murayama, founder and owner of the paper, avowed he would spend his last red cent. Indeed great was our joy when we saw Premier Terauchi swayed and finally succumb in 1916 to the maelstrom of public opinion. In his retreat from power the soldier-statesman bequeathed to Kei Hara of the Seiyukai Party, his successor as Premier, the wish that that terrible editor be ousted by hook or crook from the Asahi or that the paper be squelched by government order. I admire the fine spirit, a rare quality in grouping capitalists, which prompted Proprietor Murayama to give his full support to the editor and the cause they jointly fought for until the last moment. And yet the last moment came much too soon. The first thing upon his taking office, Hara proceeded to make good the ignoble heritage from the former government leader and, for all the owner-president of the Asahi did to mollify the Premier, Editor Torii was made to retire. I recite the episode to show that journalism has not always been dead to the fire of enthusiasm for democracy. Swayed Tremendous Power.

At times, I recall, my chief went too far. It was one of his fond boasts that just two liners on the third page of his paper would he enough to bring to book a misbehaving governor or Mayor. He was too conscious of the vast power he commanded and used in stirring public opinion to a showdown to stop to think that abuse of freedom of the Press is as harmful as its absence. Baron Shidehara is not wholly right when he says that freedom of the Press means, among other, complete and unrestrained expression of public opinion. "Popular government", said Elihu Root in a lecture at Yale University," is organized self-control." Similarly, the Press, as arteries of the whole being of democracy, will impose on every member of the press such measure of self-control as would check them against abuse or misuse of the freedom to which he is heir.

Instances have been many where "weeds of prejudice, bigotry and narrow-mindedness" on the part of newspapermen "spread and set international relations at jeopardy." In saying this Premier Shidehara may have passed on in review a long terrain of Sino-Japanese disputes were worsened by the Press run amuck. In China, foreign correspondents as well as a large section of the Chinese members of the Press presented views of a one-way-traffic mind while, in Japan, China was painted in newspaper columns as a horrid monster of ignorance and arrogance. Nearly everybody took side with the one or the other of the disputants with the result that balanced judgment and constructive criticism became conspicuous by their absence in toto. The simple truth that only in the neutral ground of objectivity could only find an unadulterated shape of the situation as it stood in those days and as it would be in days to come was ignored on both sides. Observing the unbridled rumpus at close range in Shanghai and in Tokyo, I often thought, not without some bitterness that the Sino-Japanese relationship could have taken a turn for the better had it not been for the unaccountable partiality thy displayed in their columns. But I am not one to blame them, remembering how I enjoyed reading my chief's editorials each breathing with the fiery spirit of an inconolast.

Editorial Power Wanes

After Sosen Torii was politely cashiered off, the editorship of the best known newspaper in Japan passed into the hands of a new generation of well-groomed, harmless younger men Their output bears little resemblance to that of the famed editor. Apparently checks and balances have weighed them down. Restraint, self-imposed or otherwise, has stripped them of vision and initiative. The Asahi does not stand alone in disgrace on this score. Editorials of practically all metropolitan newspapers are so barren of diversity of opinion that they look as much alike as the Siamese twins.

No one can deny, however, that Japanese newspapers have many good points as well as their inherent weaknesses and short-comings. Of their virtues their comparative freedom from a Wall Street may be regarded as the most heartening. As I remarked elsewhere the Japanese have a singular weakness for newspapers. A carpenter ready for work would not gather his tools until he finishes the morning paper over his breakfast. Juniors acquire the habit quite early in their age: They are surprisingly well-informed on international conferences and political scrimmings at home. Running ones eyes across the tabloid paves in the subway is a procedure yet to be imported and acclimatized with. And when it whets the already universal appetite for daily knowledge, it will bring the circulation of such leading journals as the Asahi or the Mainichi to something fabulous. As it is, the Asahi boasts of a circulation of 3 million copies a day. That of the Mainichi is as vast, if not vaster. That is to say, newspaper business more than pays in Japan. Hence its "comparative" independence from the dictate of Cressus. But this unquestionable advantage came to be more than set off by the telling inroads into the freedom of the Press by the warlords since the Incidents of May 15 and February 26 which crippled beyond remedy the finer qualities of the Japanese press.

Next comes in the list of their assets. Their aloofness from the political parties. With the exception of a few negligible provincials, the Japanese newspapers have somehow steered clear of party lines. In a way, the fact may account for the drab colourlessness of editorials. They lack that consuming fervour to fight things out in a faith in one political platform or another. There is every likelihood of change in our newspaperdom as the tempo of democratization is being accelerated. Party organs are bound to come on Threshold of Revolution Asset number three of our press consists of their tremendous circulations. Their ubiquity naturally entails extensive influence over millions of the reading public which, resting in the hands of men with sturdy character and vision, will go far toward introducing liberal political policies in Japan and in liberating mankind "from the errors of the past and the partisan selfishness of the present."

Japan's journalism stands in the threshold of revolution. Its pendulum may possibly swing from extreme to extreme. Self-control if voluntarily excercised, can be relied upon as a sure-cure for excesses. And in the name of the promised freedom of the Press, the journalists should demand of the government leading nothing but the truth without which no proptable dicussion of policies will be possible.

PROFILES

KETTERING OF GM

By Lester Velie
In Coronet

II

After two years on the radio with the General Motors Symphony Hour, Kettering has become well known to the public. But he is better known and more highly prized by scientists and industrialists. As vice president in charge of General Motors Research Laboratories, he sparks research projects by teams of chemists, physicists, metallurgists and engineers and is regarded as a valuable piece of property. General Motors pays him 353 thousand dollars a year to run its research, to lend his Midwestern horse sense to policy making for the company, and to serve as its good will emissary to the public. He is also the largest individual owner of General Motors stock.

With unlimited money to spend, Kettering is free to indulge his appetite for answer. He has six research programs under way, on which he spends 250 thousand dollars of his own money yearly. This is over and above the 1,500 thousand dollars which General Motors spends yearly to support Kettering's 500-man research team.

Kettering's Detroit office, a thirty x thirty square, is what you would expect it to be. Two walls, facing on the street corner ten stories below, are of glass blocks, an experiment in light and insulation. The windows are an experiment too. Hung from center screws instead of casement or sashwise, they can be opened with the flip of a wrist. The window glass is a double pane with a layer of air in between. This double paned, insulted window is the window of the future, says Kettering, and will prevent heat leakage. The fluorescent lighting fixtures in the office were the first in America. Heating is provided by electric pads in the ceiling. There is a thermostat at the left leg of Kettering's cherry-wood desk. He doesn't like cold feet. To the right of the desk is a work bench, equipped with vise, calipers, pliers.

Likes to Prawl

Kettering, who has been called a monkey-wrench scientist, will excuse himself from a conference to attack a problem directly with his hands. An easel with a pad of paper two feet square is in a corner. Kettering likes to sprawl his long legs on his desk and balance his six feet three inches on the end of his spine. He will untangle himself at some heated point in a discussion with his boys, go to the pad and make his point clear with a series of doodles. He delights in explaining to a listener untrained in mathematics how it might be correct to say that Columbus is discovering America at this minute "provided you could get away from the earth fast enough and far enough and with vision strong enough to see the happening.

Or he'll flourish a pencil on the easel "if you do this, you'll get the result you want with one cricket-power, or at most, one mouse-power of electrical energy." Over the door of his office hangs the motto: "No one would have crossed the ocean if he could have gotten off the ship in the storm."

Instead of taking vacations, Kettering exchanges laboratories, one in Florida for the one in Detroit. He can't keep his hands off machinery, inside or out of his laboratories. Invited to dinner, he noted the grandfather clock was out of order. Dinner was delayed, but when Kettering picked himself off the floor and put the last cog in, the clock ran on time again.

Long years of laboratory work have left Kettering with an impatience for inexact thinking, fuzzy expression. He insists on clarity in laboratory reports. He likes to circle words with ambiguous or obscure meanings. Once his researchers, faced with the problem of mentioning decibels in a laboratory report and unable to find a more expressive word, created a little noise box containing ten keys to go with each report. when seven decibels were mentioned, Kettering could punch the key marked "seven" to hear exactly what seven decibels of noise were.

'Boss Ket'

Charles Kettering was born on a farm in the rugged hills near Loudonville, Ohio, 69 years ago, and before long made all of its forty acres his laboratory. To young Charles, potato digging wasn't a chore, it was an experiment. He hauled the farm's portable tools to the potato patch one by one to discover which dug potatoes better—a fork, a shovel or a spade.

The trailing arbutus blooming under the snow fascinated him. He noticed the leaves were red underneath and deduced the plant absorbed more radiant energy from the sun that way. Tucked away in his mind, this fact was hauled out thirty years later to help in the discovery of Ethyl no-knock gasoline.

By the time Charles was in his early teens, nothing was safe from his prying fingers. While other boys played ball or splashed in the swimming hole, Charles was taking apart his mother's sewing machine to find out how the gadget on the hand wheel changes the up and down motion of the treadle to the circular motion of the wheel. Next he was tinkering with a brand new telephone he had just received from a mail order house.

Almost Ruined Eyes

Kettering studied Greek and the classics at Wooster College to prepare for a university education. He crammed so hard that he suffered splitting headaches and his eyes began to fail. He was nearly blinded and America came narrowly near losing one of the greatest inventive talents she has ever had.

Recovered, he tried teaching again, this time in nearby diffiin, spending most of his evenings at John Robinson's drugstore. Robinson was a taxidermist, a dissector and, in 1895, a rabid photographer. Together they studied the effect of light on photographic plates. They bought an induction coil, and dry batteries to experiment with electric current. Kettering built a two-way telephone line between the drugstore and his house.

At Ohio State University Kettering worked with such frenzy at his engineering courses that his eyes gave way again, and he took on a telephone line gang, became foreman, then a lineman. Word of Kettering's versatility with his hands got around to the front office, and he was asked if he could put in an exchange.

"Of course,', said Kettering. He hadn't the slightest idea how it was to be done. He wired New York for a copy of Kempster B. Miller's American Telephone Practice, a book illustrated by simple diagrams and containing no mathematics beyond algebra. Kettering threaded the maze of batteries, wires, coil and cog wheels, and with no help except the words of Kempster B. Miller, built one of the first central battery telephone exchange systems in Ohio.

Back at Ohio State to finish his engineering course, young Kettering's reputation as a fixer spread. When a factory near Columbus had a hard time getting up steam in its boilers, Ketterings was called. The lean young man with the horsy face and the peering eyes asked to be left alone with the boiler for a while. When the engine room gang returned, steam was rising like mad. Kettering had simply opened the door and raised the windows to provide more air for the draft.

Dud The 'Impossible'

While in college, Kettering was fired with the dream of speaking longer distances over telephone wires. If he could talk from Columbus to Ashland, why not from Columbus to New York?

The textbooks said it couldn't be done and why. "The amount of energy received by the electromagnet of the relay is so exceedingly small that it cannot be made to produce the desired mechanical effect."

Kettering turned for help to Steinmetz's mathematical formulas on alternating currents, and with great labor translated them into a few simple algebraic formulas. But the formulas didn't help either. The trouble was that the soft iron in the transformer core lost current when one wanted to step up the electric power. The core Kettering puttered with had only small amounts of iron in it in line with the theory and practice of the day.

Why bother with theory, thought Kettering, and did the opposite. He used a large amount of iron.

It wasn't that day's version of science, but it worked. The feeble telephone currents were reproduced without distortion. He could even reproduce such a swiftly changing thing as an ignition coil's spark. Kettering wasn't the first to discover this, but it laid the ground for his later invention of the self starter.

It also taught Kettering a lesson. In research, try anything, even the unorthodox and the bizarre.

(To Be Continued)

IRON MAUFACTURE

Shipping Problem Must Be Settled First of All

By HARUKI MURATA
Chief of the Shipping Section of the Transport Department of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company

It is obvious that Japan must have her domestic and export industries properly operated if her national economy is to be maintained and her national livelihood safeguarded For one thing, she will have to carry on a minimum production of iron and steel. The amount of iron and steel expected to be required as the basic material for peace industries is roughly estimated at three or four million metric tons a year. For the production of the metal in this country, it must be remembered, the security of adequate marine transportation facilities is of imperative. It therefore follows that Japan's operation of the shipping industry to a certain extent is indispensable for her post war economic reconstruction.

Japan's iron manufacturing industry was, as everybody knows, largely dependent before the war on imports of scrap iron from America, with the natural result that her rolling capacity was overwhelmingly larger than her capacity for producing pig iron. This unbalanced state of productivity was indisputably a serious handicap on the work of manufacturing iron on the work of manufacturing iron and steel in Japan. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia rendered it impossible for Japan to rely any longer on scrap iron from America, thus compelling her to take to the process of manufacturing steel from pig iron made out of iron ore. This necessitated the importation of large quantities of iron ore and other materials from abroad. Since five metric tones of raw materials are needed for the production of one metric ton of steel, the iron manufacturing industry in this country made a heavy on shipping.

Under the former process of manufacturing steel, the ratio of scrap iron and pig iron needed for producing one ton of steel was 60 per cent for the former and 40 per cent for the latter, so that one ton of scrap iron was equivalent in importance to four or five tons of various raw materials required under the other method of iron manufacturing. It might therefore appear to a casual observer that, from the point of view of transportation, the use of imported scrap iron had a clear advantage over the employment of iron ore and other materials, out this was not necessarily so, for whereas scrap iron was chiefly shipped from ports on the Atlantic coast of North America and on the Gulf and consequently had to be transported over very long distances, iron ore, coal and other raw materials could be obtained in much nearer regions from which distances to Japan by sea averaged less than 2,000 miles or about one-fifth of the distance to be covered in bringing scrap iron home.

When this disparity in distance is taken into due account, the ratio of shipping required for the carriage of scrap iron and raw materials works out at 70 for the latter against 100 for the former. Nor can it be denied that fluctuations in the freight rates for scrap iron affected the cost of producing steel in no small measure.

Anyway, Japan has to import iron ore mostly from Korea, Central and North China, Hsinan Island, the Philippines and Malai and coal from North China. The transportation of iron ore from the Chinese Continent or the Southern Regions over long distances averaging 2,000 miles puts Japan at a disadvantage compared with America which can get it across the big lakes and Britain which can transport it across the North Sea. Poor as Japan is in iron are resources, provision of shipping facilities is of immense importance for the manufacture of iron and steel in this country. So far as the land transportation of such materials is concerned, however, Japan is situated very favorably. For instance, whereas, in the case of America, they have to be carried overland for a distance of 150 miles to Pittsburgh, the distance separating Yawata from its nearest seaport is only 25 miles or thereabouts.

At any rate, supposing that Japan will be allowed in future to produce 3,000,000 metric tons of iron and steel, the necessary raw materials which she will have to import will amount to some 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 metric tons, for the transportation of which 1,000,000 tons of shipping will be absolutely necessary.

May Issue Anti-Franco Note

Kyodo

LAUSANNE, November 7.—Sources close to Prince Don Juan, heir apparent to the Spanish Throne, said that a note is about to be delivered to General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, advising him that the Prince may issue a formal anti-Franco manifesto in London.

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